THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number " have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing " DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. I.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1806. [No. 17.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

THE MEMORIAL

Of the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the City of New-York.

YOUR Memorialists, impelled by a sense of the duties which they owe to themselves and their Country, beg leave to represent the defenceless condition of the Port of New-York, and to reiterate those claims for its efficient protection, which are enforced by every consideration of individual and national Interest and Honour.

The importance of New-York in time of peace for Commercial purposes, and in time of war as a Military station; the Revenue there collected, and flowing thence into the coffers of the nation; the number of Ships and Seamen to which it affords employment, and its growing prosperity and population, not only give it peculiar claims to the care of Government, but at the same time expose it to peculiar danger in case of a rupture with foreign powers.

In such an event, it would present the strongest temptation to the rapacity of adventurers; and its conquest or destruction would fatally wound the reputation and interests of the United States. It is, therefore, an object at which an enemy would most probably strike; especially when the known facility of the enterprise, and the numerous advantages it would furnish for harassing, if not annihilating, the trade of the union, and interrupting the communication between the different States, as well as for making impressions upon the country, are taken into the account.

Your Memorialists have, in common with the rest of their countrymen, a sincere desire to cultivate Peace, and to pursue their lawful employments in tranquillity, if they can do so without a sacrifice of National Character, which they hold inestimable; and were they convinced that similar dispositions were cherished by all mankind, and would be sufficient to counteract the ambition and cupidity of other nations, they might have been satisfied in their present situation: But the experience of all ages has taught them a different lesson, and tends to show that the weak and unguarded become a prey to the strong; that the dictates of philanthropy are a feeble barrier against the inroads of ambition; and that there is no effectual safeguard against injury and insult, but in the exertion of national spirit, and the being prepared for vigorous defence.

Widely separated as we are from Europe, yet it cannot be forgotten that the Ocean is easily traversed, and even facilitates the introduction of foreign forces. Whilst that portion of the globe is involved in war, we may indeed escape an immediate invasion; though our commerce is

exposed to the depredations of the contending parties. But should the storms subside by which Europe is at present agitated, it might be the pleasure of a conqueror to extend his dominion across the Atlantic, and to attempt the reduction of our Country to absolute vassalage; or at least to a degrading state of dependence. Upon such occasions, pretexts can never be wanting; and true wisdom warns us to be prepared for, and guarded against every occurrence. Should New-York unfortunately be neglected; should it fall into the hands of an ambitious and aspiring foe, it would cost a profusion of wealth, and (which is still more precious) of the blood of our citizens, to redeem it. Such is its importance in every point of view, that a foreign power who might obtain the possession, would think no expense or risk too great to secure his acquisition; and, until we had a superior naval power, we might have the mortification to see the master-key of our country in the hands of an enemy, without the possibility of wresting it from him.

Your Memorialists, whilst they make these representations with all due deference to the wisdom of the Legislature, wish it to be clearly understood, that they have every reliance, in case of need, upon the independent spirit and bravery of their countrymen. These, no doubt, will be honourably exerted, when called into action by legitimate authority, and will present a Wall of Iron to the final success of any foe, who may attempt our subjugation. But such is the situation of New-York, that it may be assailed and plundered; nay, may be taken, and garrisoned, and fortified, before the citizens of the United States can be drawn together, or an army organized for its protection or rescue.

Your Memorialists are sensible that it will require not only large expenditures, but some considerable space of time, to complete the necessary fortifications, arsenals, and naval equipments. They are sensible, also, that the attention of Government has been in some measure directed to these objects. But without detracting from the merit of what has already been performed, they beg leave to suggest that much more is to be done, and *that* without delay, to place New-York in a state of safety. The works that have as yet been erected, are, in the judgment of your Memorialists, wholly inadequate. It is in vain to attempt to conceal that a single ship of the line and two or three frigates are sufficient to lay our city under contribution, perhaps to destroy it; and it is also in vain to conceal that an armament might be prepared, in a few days in any of the great ports of Europe, sufficient to take possession of the place.

Your Memorialists, therefore, with great respect, but in the most earnest manner, solicit the Government of their country to take speedy and effectual measures for their security.

Any delay may be fatal. Any expenditures that fall short of the proposed end, would be a waste of public property; and the most liberal cannot be deemed extravagant, if the object in view is duly appreciated.

Your Memorialists, on their parts, are ready, and pledge themselves to contribute, to the extent of their abilities, in every way that they ought, as good citizens, for the common defence.

With such dispositions, and conscious that they are engaged in performing a solemn duty, they indulge a lively hope that the wisdom

and patriotism of the Legislature will afford success to their application.

If, however, they should be disappointed, from causes which they cannot foresee, they will have the satisfaction of reflecting, that they have done all that private citizens were authorized to do; and that if any evil consequences ensue, they are not responsible.

New-York, December 8, 1806.

MANIFESTO.

As His Majesty the KING of PRUSSIA has taken up arms for the defence of his people, he thinks it necessary to lay before them, and all Europe, the circumstances which have imposed this duty on his Majesty.

The politics of France have been the scourge of humanity during the last fifteen years. Those men who, in rapid succession, have been at the head of affairs in that country, have only sought the means of their dominion in war; and the guarantee of their existence in the wretchedness of the people, may be viewed without astonishment. But the introduction of a regular government, to which the same necessity could not be imputed, gave new life to the hopes of the friends of peace. Napoleon, invested with the supreme power, victorious, surrounded by weaker States, friendly disposed governments, or conquered and exhausted rivals, had it in his power to perform a better part. For the greatness of France, nothing more remained for him to do; for her happiness, every thing was in his power.

It is painful to be compelled to say, that French politics still remained the same. An insatiable ambition was still the ruling passion of France. She made use of arms and of treaties with the same view. The peace of Amiens was scarcely concluded, before the signal of the first acts of violence followed. Holland and Switzerland, two independent States, were compelled to accept a constitution, which converted them into French Provinces. The renewal of war was the consequence.

Peace, however, still continued upon the continent. The German empire had purchased peace by incalculable sacrifices. In the midst of this peace, nevertheless, the French troops invaded the electorate of Hanover; a country which had no concern in the war between France and England, while the ports of Germany were shut against the British flag; and the better to effect her object, France took possession of Cuxhaven, and the territory of a free State, which was still more a stranger to the war than Hanover.

In the midst of this peace also, the same troops, a few months after, violated the German teiritory in such a manner as to wound the honour of the nation still deeper. The Germans have never avenged the death of the Duke D'Enghein; but the remembrance of that event will never be extinguished among them.

The treaty of Luneville guaranteed the independence of the Italian Republic. In spite of the most positive assurances, did Napoleon place the iron crown of Italy upon his own head. Genoa was incorporated with France. Lucca was very near sharing the same fate. Only a few months before had the emperor, on a solemn occasion—an occasion which imposed very important duties upon him—declared before his people, and before all Europe, that he wished not to extend the limits of his territory. Besides, France was bound by a treaty with Russia, to put the king of Sardinia in possession of indemnities in Italy. Instead of fulfilling that obligation, she made herself mistress of every object which could have been serviceable towards that indemnification.

Portugal wished to maintain her neutrality, but Portugal was compelled to purchase by gold the deceitful security of a few moments.

The Porte, who had not forgotten the invasion of Syria and Egypt, was the only power remaining in Europe which had not been subjected to the arbitrary proceedings of France.

But to these acts of violence, a system of abuse and injury remained still to be added. A journal, which proclaimed itself the voice of the government, was chosen as a chronicle of the attacks incessantly made upon every crowned head.

Prussia could be no stranger to any of these general acts of oppression. Many of them were nearly connected with her substantial interests; especially as the wisdom of that system which considers the states of Europe as members of the same family, calls upon each of them for the defence of all; and that the unbounded aggrandizement of one state, exposed the rest to danger, was sufficiently manifest from experience.

Still it is most essentially necessary to represent in what manner the conduct of France was calculated to operate in its immediate relations to Prussia.

It were superfluous to enumerate all the good offices rendered to Napoleon by Prussia. Prussia was the first power that acknowledged him. No promises, no menaces, had been able to shake the king's neutrality. Every thing that the duty of a good neighbour could prescribe, was most amply afforded during a period of six years. Prussia esteemed a valiant nation, which also had learned, on its part, to respect Prussia both in war and peace; and she did justice to the genius of its chief. But the remembrance

of these times is no longer retained by Napoleon.

Prussia had permitted the territory of Hanover to be invaded. In this she had countenanced an act of injustice; therefore was it her first view to remedy it. She offered herself for it instead of England, under the condition that the latter should cede it. It must, however, at least be recollected, that thus a boundary was prescribed to France, which she should not pass. Napoleon solemnly pledged himself not to compromit the neutrality of the northern states; to exercise no violence towards any of them; and, in particular, not to increase the number of troops in the electorate of Hanover.

Scarcely had he agreed to these stipulations, than he broke them. Every one is acquainted with the violent manner in which Sir George Rumbold was seized; every one knows that the Hanse Towns were laid under contribution, under the appellation of loans, not, by any means for their interest, but exactly in the same manner as if France had been at war with them. For the first of these injuries, his majesty contented himself with accepting an inadequate satisfaction. Of the second he took no cognizance, being prevented by the apprehensions and representations on the part of the Hanse Towns. His majesty, on his part, did not scruple to make any sacrifice, as the preservation of peace was the dearest wish of his heart.

The patience and sufferance of every other court, were exhausted sooner than that of his majesty. War again broke out on the continent—the situation of the king, with respect to his duty, was more difficult than ever. In order to prevent France from augmenting her troops in Hanover, he had promised to suffer no attack to be made on that territory. The Russians and the Swedes were preparing for an attack upon the French. From this period, the whole burden of the contract between France and Prussia weighed upon the latter only, without producing to her the least advantage; and by a single concatenation of circumstances, it seemed that Prussia, who only wished to remain impartial and neutral, could no longer pursue her former system, except to the prejudice of the allied powers. Every advantage which resulted from this situation of affairs was on the side of France; and the king was daily threatened with a collision, not less formidable to him, than decisively favorable to the plans of Napoleon.

Who could have thought that the very moment when the king had given to the French government the strongest proof of his determination, and a singular example of the faithful fulfilment of engagements into which he had once entered, should be chosen by Napoleon to do the king the most sensible injury? Who does not remember the violation of the territory of Anspach, which took place on the third of October in the last year, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the provincial administration, and of his majesty's minister?

This contrast between that moderation which pardons every thing—that integrity which remains true to its engagements to the last on the one part; and the abuse of power, the insolence inspired by deceitful fortune, and the habit of only reckoning on this fortune on the other, continued several years. The king declared to the French government that he considered all his connexions with it as dissolved. He placed his armies on a footing suitable to circumstances. He was now fully convinced, that no pledge of security remained for the neighbours of France, but a peace established upon firm principles, and guaranteed by all the powers in common.

His majesty offered the allies to be the mediator in negociations for such a peace, and to support them with all his force. It is sufficient to know the conditions then proposed, to be convinced of the moderation which at all times has governed the policies of his majesty in their whole extent. Prussia, at this moment, listened not to the voice of revenge; she passed over the events of the late war, however violent they might have been, since they had been sanctioned by existing treaties. She required nothing but the punctual fulfilment of those treaties; but this she required without limitation. Count Haugwitz repaired to Vienna, where the French emperor then was. Scarcely had this minister been there a few days, when the whole face of affairs was changed; the misfortunes experienced by the court of Viennn had compelled it to sign an armistice, which was immediately followed by a peace. The emperor of Russia sacrificed his views to the wish of his ally, and his troops returned home. Prussia stood now alone on the field of contest. His majesty was obliged to limit his policy by his powers; and instead, as has been his wish, of embracing the interest of all Europe, make his own security and that of his neighbours, his first object.

[The Manifesto then proceeds to recite at length the conduct of Bonaparte with respect to Cleves, Wesel, Hanover, &c.]

It was no longer doubtful that Napoleon had determined to overwhelm Prussia with war, or to render her forever incapable of war, since it was evident he was leading her from humiliation to humiliation, till she should be reduced to such a state of political degradation and feebleness, that she could have no other will than that of her formidable neighbour.

The last doubt at length disappeared; troops marched from the interior of France towards the Rhine. The intent to attack Prussia was clear and certain. The king ordered a note to be transmitted by general Knoblesdorf, containing the conditions on which he was ready to come to an accommodation. These conditions were:

1. That the French troops should immediately evacuate Germany.

2. That France should oppose no obstacle to the formation of the Northern Confederacy; and that this confederacy might embrace all the larger and smaller states not included in the fundamental act of the Confederation of the Rhine.

3. That a negociation should immediately be commenced for the adjustment of all objects in dispute; a preliminary article of which should be the restoration of three abbeys, and the separation of the town of Wesel from the French empire.

These conditions speak for themselves; they show how moderate the king has been in his demands, even at this moment, and how much the maintenance of peace, if France wishes peace, depends upon herself.

The term peremptorily fixed by the king, for the decision of peace or war has elapsed. His majesty has not received the answer of the Cabinet of St. Cloud; or rather, the preparations making around him daily, give that answer. The king can henceforth confide the safety and honor of his crown only to arms. He leads to honorable combat an army worthy its former glory. He reigns over a people of whom he may be proud; and while he is ready to shed his blood for them, he knows what he may expect from energy and affection. Princes, the honor of the German name, have joined their banners with his; and a sovereign who honours with his virtues one of the finest thrones in the world, is penetrated with the justice of his cause. His arms are blessed by the voice of his people. With so many motives to be conscious of his strength, Prussia may be permitted continually to confide in her high destiny.

The French emperor proposed to count Haugwitz a treaty, in which was stipulated, on the one side a mutual guarantee of possessions, the inviolability of the Turkish territory, and the result of the peace of Pressburg; and, on the other, the taking possession of Hanover by Prussia, in return for the cession of three provinces.

The first part of this treaty promised, at least for the future, an acknowledged, guaranteed, and if Napoleon had so pleased, a firm, political constitution. The result of the peace of Presburg was a general misfortune for Europe, but Prussia sacrificed herself alone when she accepted them; and to place a limit to the incessant usurpations of France, should the treaty be considered by the court of St. Cloud as any thing more than words, appeared an advantage: the king, therefore, ratified this article unconditionally.

The second half of the treaty of Vienna related to an object, the importance of which had been manifested by serious experience. Prussia could not rely on security for a moment, so long as Hanover remained involved in a war, in which that country had, in fact, no concern. At whatever price it may be purchased, Prussia was resolved that the French should not return thither. She had her choice to obtain this end, either by a treaty or a war. The cession of the three provinces, which had been faithful and happy for a long series of years, was a sacrifice not to be made for the plan of vain ambition; but these provinces, in case of a war, would have been the first sufferers; all the calamities of that war would have pressed upon the monarchy; while the acquisition of Hanover, could it have been made under less unhappy circumstances, would have been productive of the most valuable advantages to Prussia. The king, therefore, conceived that he reconciled his wishes with his principles, when he accepted the proposed exchange, only under the condition, that the fulfilment of the same should be deferred to the general peace, and the consent of his majesty the king of Great-Britain should be obtained.

All the advantages of that treaty were for France. On the one side, she received guarantees, which put the seal on her conquests; on the other, she gave what she did not possess, what might be again conquered by the chances of an uncertain war; while in the cessions of Prussia she found the means of enriching her allies.

But between a policy which will do every thing in its power, and an integrity which regards its duties, and especially its promises, the contest is ever unequal. The king approached the moment when he was convinced of this by experience: this moment was the most painful of his reign.

It was the affair of France to reject the modifications under which the king had confirmed the treaty, if she did not approve them. But she avoided doing this, for the whole Prussian army was still under arms. She continued to be lavish of assurances of friendship: she fulfilled the treaty as far as it suited her; but when his majesty wished to reap the only advantage which he had proposed to himself from the late negociations, and which was nearest to his heart, she suddenly altered her language. The modifications added to the treaty of Vienna, were now rejected at Paris. Endeavours were made to force Prussia into the most injurious measures; and when count Haugwitz, who was at Paris, remonstrated against this, the unconditional fulfilment of the treaty was haughtily insisted on, as were the immediate cession of the three provinces, and the recal of the patent by which the occupation of Hanover was declared provisional. Prussia was required to resign a part of the advantages stipulated, and to shut the ports against the British flag, in the same manner as the French had returned into the electorate.

The king, at length, was perfectly convinced of the true character of the friendship of the emperor of the French; a sporific draught for a power which still feels its own strength; an instrument of degradation, and

finality of subjection, to every power which no longer possesses strength.

In the mean time, Napoleon was in possession of every advantage. The Prussian army had returned; his own, after some movements of no consequence, at which deceived Germany prematurely rejoiced, on some frivolous pretences, established itself on this side of the Rhine. The first conflict might produce misfortunes. War, which is not, under all circumstances, the greatest of evils, might become such under those then existing. The king determined to continue the part he had hitherto acted for some time longer. Wishing to preserve his force, now more than ever necessary to Europe, and at the least to secure the tranquillity of the North, he confirmed the new treaty. Confidence, however, was now utterly lost.—Prussia was convinced that, on the first opportunity to weaken her without danger, she might expect an attack from the pretended ally; convinced there is a degree of ambition which nothing can satisfy—which proceeds without intermission, from usurpation to usurpation, sometimes without a plan, but ever intent on destruction; careless of the choice of means, and employing alike arms, and the pen, violence, and oaths. But even with this conviction, so great is the unfortunate superiority obtained by such policy, over those who wish only to be just, the king fulfilled all the conditions of the treaty, with the punctuality of a faithful ally. It is known what the consequences were with respect to the connexions of his majesty with England; France gained nothing by this: but she triumphed in secret at the thought of having disunited two courts, the union of which might have been dangerous to her; and what, in the view of France, gave the principal value of her alliance insolated his majesty, since it produced an opinion, that Prussia was a participator in the cause of so many misfortunes.

But not content with this, we shall soon see in what manner the politics of France were conducted. Assured that she had no enemy to fear, believing that she had annihilated Austria, forming a judgment of Russia with equal ignorance and rashness, and blinded by the apparent tranquility of Prussia, she at length threw off the mask: and despising forms which she had hitherto sometimes respected, openly trampled on all treaties and all rights. Three months after the signing of the treaty with Prussia, all its articles were violated.

The treaty had for its basis the status quo of the moment in which it was concluded, also the guarantee of the German empire and its states, according to the constitution then established. This truth arises not only from the nature of things; the treaty had also expressly proscribed to the two powers their duties. The relations in which the peace of Presburg had left his majesty the emperor of Austria, were guaranteed to him; consequently also the imperial crown of Germany, and the rights connected with it.—The existence of Bavaria, and consequently the relations which had connected it for so many centuries to the empire, were likewise confirmed by the same common guarantee. Three months after, the confederation of the Rhine overthrew the Germanic constitution, deprived the emperor of the ancient ornament of his house, and placed Bavaria, and thirty other princes, under the tutelage of France.

But is it necessary to appeal to treaties, to form a just judgment of this extraordinary event? Previous to all treaties, nations have their rights; and had not France sported with the sanctity of an oath, the act of unexampled despotism would exasperate every mind. To deprive princes who have never offended France, and to render them the vassals of others, themselves the vassals of the French government; to abolish with a stroke of a pen, a constitution of a thousand years duration—which long habit, the remembrance of so many illustrious periods, and so many various and mutual relations, had rendered dear to such a number of princes—which had so often been guaranteed by all the European powers, and even by France herself—to lay contributions on the cities and towns in the midst of profound peace, and leave the new possessions only an exhausted skeleton—to abolish this constitution without considering the emperor of Germany, from whom a crown was wrested, or Russia, so lately become the guarantee of the German league, or Prussia intimately in that league, thus arbitrarily dissolved—No; wars and continued victories have sometimes produced remarkable catastrophes; but such an example in times of peace was never before given to the world.

The king commiserated the unfortunate princes who suffered by these transactions; but he pitied not less those who had suffered themselves to be lured by the hope of gain; and he would reproach himself, should he increase their unhappiness by judging them with too great a severity. Deluded by the reward of their compliance; probably forced to obey commands which admitted of no opposition; or, if surprized into consent, sufficiently punished by their acquisitions, and by being reduced to a state of vassalage, as harsh and degrading as their relations were honorable, they deserve not to be treated by Germany with the utmost rigour. Perhaps when the magnanimous nation, to which they formerly belonged, arises around them on every side to contend for their independnce, they may listen to the voice of gratitude and honour, and, at least abhor their chains, when they find they must be stained with the blood of their brethren.

[Remainder in our next.]

THE PROPERTY OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY

For the Weekly Inspector.

DEMAGOGUE-HUNTING. No. 2.

(Continued from page 36.)

——"There is a time
When slowness to resist becomes a crime;
'Tis here! the hour of sufferance now is o'er,
And scorn shall screen thee from my arm no more."

IN our first number, (No. 5, pages 34, 5, 6), we stated our intention of waging war with certain leaders of the demagogue faction. We declared that our remarks should be "*personal* in their application; should come home to the bosoms and offences of particular men;" and appealed to the authority of the author of the Pursuits of Literature, to sanction the propriety of this method of proceeding.

Since this number was written, we have listened to the suggestions of some of our friends, whose persons we respect, and whose opinions we have been accustomed to revere, relative to the most proper and effective mode of opposing the pseudo-patriots of the day, who are sapping the foundations of society in the United States. Many of these would have us attack vice and folly in the *abstract*, but would not have us utter a syllable relative to the *individuals*, in whom those qualities are most strongly exemplified. They tell us to leave personal reflections and strictures to the democratic papers, and direct our observations to "*measures, and not men.*"

To gentlemen of this description we would submit for consideration the following caustic remark of *Junius*. We would premise, however, that we do not think it applicable, in all its asperity, to those who complain that the federal newspapers are too *personal* in their strictures; nor would we presume to rank them, (as Junius has it) either with knaves or fools; but we would question whether, so far as respects this particular tenet, they present any very striking proof of the soundness of their understanding.

"*Measures, and not men*, (says that consummate writer,) is the common cant of affected moderation; a base counterfeit language, fabricated by knaves, and made current among fools. Such gentle censure is not fitted to the present degenerate state of society. What does it avail, to expose the absurd contrivance and pernicious tendency of measures, if the man who advises or executes shall be suffered to preserve his power?—I would recommend to the reader the whole of Mr. Pope's letter to Dr. Arbuthnot, dated 26th July, 1734; from which the following is an extract: "To reform and not to chastise, I am afraid, is impossible: and that the best precepts, as well as the best laws, would prove of small use, if there were no examples to enforce them. To attack vices in the abstract, without touching persons, may be safe fighting indeed, but it is fighting with shadows. My greatest comfort and encouragement to proceed, has been to see that those who have no shame, and no fear of any thing else, have appeared touched with my satires."

In addition to this authority of Junius, we would cite the precepts of the author of the Pursuits of Literature and the example of Burke, as pertinent to our purpose. The former is not contented with barely expressing his opinion respecting the propriety of the personal application of satire, but in a succeeding page, in speaking of the characters of some of the principal Roman satyrists, remarks:

"The character of *Lucilius*, the inventor of satire, was respected by Scipio and Lælius; and they were

his friends. Poetasters, rhetoricians, and even men of high quality and consular rank, were often the subjects of his censure. I know not what a modern French directory might do with a man of his character, but *Lucilius* enjoyed respect and impunity in the Roman republic. *Horace*, in the politest age, under the despotism of Augustus, insinuated himself into the graces of the emperor: yet he was peculiarly studious to mark the obnoxious, foolish, or wicked characters of his age. He was careful not to be misunderstood. He noted the name, the profession, and the rank of those whom he devoted to undying ridicule, or consigned to the eternity of fame. Augustus and Mæcenas well knew the value of such a poet. They looked to the stability of government and the empire of good sense, and found them intimately connected with literature and poetry. In the time of Nero and Trajan, Juvenal and Persius exerted a severity without playfulness, and veiled themselves in obscurity, yet without being misunderstood. They applied directly and irresistibly to the inmost feelings of the heart, callous and depraved as it was. The writers were either spared or neglected; but their works were admired and circulated."

The illustrious Burke was no less distinguished as a most accomplished gentleman, than admired as a scholar, an orator, and a fine writer. He was likewise an ardent friend to *rational liberty*, and of consequence a most inveterate enemy to the *democratic tyranny* of revolutionary France. Yet Burke had none of that mawkish squeamishness which would denominate the murdering of men and women, by pairs, with circumstances too horrid to relate, a *republican wedding*. He was by no means sparing in the application of the strongest epithets, descriptive of consummate villainy, which language affords, to the individuals who successively tyrannized over that deluded, degraded, and devoted people. Speaking of the impolicy of making peace with France while under the domination of the directory, he thus designates the *gang* then in power:

"Hitherto it seems we have put wax in our ears to shut them up against the tender soothing strains in the *affetuoso* of humanity, warbled from the throats of Reubel, Carnot, Tallien, and the whole chorus of confiscators, domiciliary visitors, committee-men of research, jurors and presidents of revolutionary tribunals, regicides, *assassins*, *massacrers*, and *Septembrizers*."

Again, describing the result of his personal observations made in Paris, he says, "With the jacobins of France vague intercourse is without reproach; marriage is reduced to the vilest concubinage; children are encouraged to cut the throats of their parents; mothers are taught that tenderness is no part of their character; and to demonstrate their attachment to their party, that they ought to make no scruple to rake with their bloody hands in the bowels of those who came from their own."

"To all this let us join the practice of *cannibalism*, with which in the proper terms and with the greatest truth, their several factions accuse each other. By cannibalism I mean their devouring as a nutriment of their ferocity some part of the bodies of those they have murdered; their drinking the blood of their victims, and forcing the victims themselves to drink the blood of their kindred, slaughtered before their faces. By cannibalism, I mean all their nameless, unmanly, and

abominable insults on the bodies of those they slaughter."

"The same discipline which hardens their hearts relaxes their morals. Whilst courts of justice were thrust out by revolutionary tribunals, and silent churches were only the funeral monuments of departed religion, there were no fewer than nineteen or twenty theatres, great and small, kept open at the public expense, and most of them crouded every night. Among the gaunt haggard forms of nakedness, amidst the yells of murder, the tears of affliction, and the cries of despair, the song, the dance, the mimic scene, the buffoon laughter, went on as regularly as in the gay hour of festive peace.

"Their society was like that of a *den of out-laws* upon a doubtful frontier; of a lewd tavern for the revels and debauches of *banditti*, *assassins*, *bravoes*, *smugglers*, and their more desperate paramours, mixed with bombastic players, the refuse and rejected offal of strolling theatres, puffing out ill sorted verses about virtue, mixed with licentious and blasphemous songs, proper to the brutal and hardened course of life belonging to that sort of wretches."

In speaking of the evils which were to be apprehended from the *neighbourhood* of such a horde, he observes, "In describing the nuisance erected by so *pestilential a manufactory;* by the construction of so *infamous a brothel;* by *digging* such a *night cellar* for such *thieves*, *murderers*, and *house-breakers*, as never before infested the world, I am so far from aggravating, that I have fallen infinitely short of the evil. No man, who has attended to the particulars of what has been done in France, *and combined them with the principles there asserted*, can possibly doubt it. When I compare with this great cause of nations the trifling points of honour, the still more contemptible points of interest, the light ceremonies, the undefinable punctilios, the disputes about precedency, the lowering or hoisting of a sail, the dealing in a hundred or two of wild cat-skins on the other side of the globe, which have often kindled up the flames of war between nations, I stand astonished at those persons who do not feel a resentment, not more natural than politic, at the atrocious insults that this monstrous compound offers to the dignity of every nation, and who are not alarmed with what it threatens to their safety."

This language fell from the polished pen of the author of "THE SUBLIME AND BEAUTIFUL," and so long as excellence of style consists in using "*proper words in proper places*," we shall want no better model, when Jacobins and Jacobin principles are the subjects of discourse.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Weekly Inspector.

SIR,

Observing Mr. Barlow's intention of republishing his Vision of Columbus, it occurred to me that it might recommend the work to some of the New School, if his Dedication were published in the papers, with *the explanation* in verse that he composed in Hamburg. If this evidence of his greatness should have that effect, might they not also tend to unite the voice of the American people in his favour as President of the great National Academy?

—

Dedication of the Vision of Columbus.

TO HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY, LOUIS THE SIXTEENTH, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE.

Sire,

IN recounting the numerous blessings which have arisen to mankind from the discovery of America, the mind dwells with particular pleasure

and gratitude upon those characters, from whose hands these blessings have immediately flowed. That change in the political face of Europe, that liberality of sentiment, that enlargement of commercial, military, and philosophical knowledge, which contrast the present with the fifteenth century, are but so many consequences of this great event; an event which laid open all parts of the earth to the range of the liberal mind. The illustrious line of your royal ancestors have been conspicuous in seizing those advantages, and diffusing their happy effects. The great father of the House of Bourbon will be held in the highest veneration, till his favorite political system shall be realized among the nations of Europe, and extended to all mankind. But it was left to his more glorious descendant, to accelerate the progress of society, by disregarding the temporary interests and local policies of other monarchs; reaching the hand of beneficence to another hemisphere, and raising an infant empire, in a few years, to a degree of importance, which several ages were scarcely thought sufficient to produce.

This is the sublime of humanity, to feel for future ages and distant nations: to act those things, as a monarch, which another can only contemplate as a philosopher, or image in the flights of poetry. America acknowledges her obligations to the guardian of her rights; mankind, who survey your conduct, and posterity, for whom you act, will see that the tribute of gratitude is paid.

If to patronize the arts can add to the praise of these more glorious actions, your majesty's fame in this respect will be ever sacred; as there are none who can feel the subject so strongly as those who are the particular objects of your royal condescension.

The following work, which may be considered in part, as the offspring of those reflections which your majesty's conduct has taught me to make, possesses one advantage scarcely to be expected in a poem written in a foreign language. Your majesty's permission, that the unfortunate Columbus may once more enjoy the protection of a royal benefactor, has added a new obligation to those I before felt—in common with a grateful country. It is the policy of wise princes to encourage the liberal arts among their subjects; and, as the human race are the objects of your extended administration, they may all in some measure claim the privilege of subjects in seeking your literary as well as political protection.

With the deepest sense of your majesty's royal munificence to my country, and gracious condescension to myself, I have the honour to be,

SIRE,

Your majesty's most humble and
Most devoted servant,
JOEL BARLOW.

Hartford, 1*st March*, 1787.

A new Song, called

THE GUILLOTINE.

Sung at the celebration of the 4th of July, by a number of French and American citizens at Hamburg. Written by the celebrated JOEL BARLOW, *who was then at that place.*

Communicated by a gentleman then present.

Tune, "God save the King."

GOD save the Guillotine,
Till England's King and Queen,
Her power shall prove:
'Till each anointed knob
Affords a clipping job,
Let no vile halter rob
The Guillotine.

Fame, let thy trumpet sound,
Tell all the world around
How CAPET fell;
And when great GEORGE's poll
Shall in the basket roll,
Let mercy then controul
The Guillotine.

When all the sceptred crew
Have paid their homage, due
The Guillotine,
Let freedom's flag advance,
'Till all the world, like France,
O'er tyrant's graves shall dance,
And peace begin.

From the Boston Centinel of October 11.

A new Song, called

THE GUILLOTINE.

Intended to show how a good thing may be applied to more than one good purpose.

Tune, "God save the King."

GOD save all Guillotines,
Till all our Jocobines,
Their power shall prove:
Till each disturbing knob
Affords a clipping job;
Let no vile halter rob
The Guillotine.

Abstract of Congressional proceedings.

TENTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 3.

Mr. Randolph moved to refer the President's special message to a special committee *.

Referred to Messrs. John Randolph, Marion, Van Cortlandt, McCreery, and Chandler.

Mr. Thomas asked whether any communications from our Minister at London accompanied the message. The Speaker informed him that there was none.

The resolutions of the committee of the whole, relative to the President's message, were adopted by the house.

A Chaplain. Mr. Southawrd moved for the appointment of a Chaplain—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Clay, a committee of 17 was appointed to inquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary in the laws relating to post-offices.

Mr. Clay moved, that the committee just appointed on post-offices, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the postmasters of New-York and Philadelphia to establish post-offices, similar to the London penny-post offices.

Mr. D. R. Williams moved to add Washington; Mr. Crowinshield to add Salem, and Mr. Quincy wished the resolution to be more general, or if it should not be so, to add Boston.

A message from the Senate, informed the House that they had elected the Rev. Mr. Sayre, Chaplain for the ensuing session.

On motion of Messrs. Quincy, Crowninshield, McCreery, D. R. Williams, and Marion, Boston, Salem, Baltimore, Washington, and Charleston, S. C. were added to the resolution respecting the establishment of post-offices.

Mr. Bidwell offered a resolution for appointing a committee to consider what provision, if any, ought to be made by law for taking evidence in case of contested elections.

Several petitions were read and the House adjourned.

Thursday, December 4.

The House proceeded to the choice of a Chaplain. The Rev. Mr. Elliot was chosen on the second ballot.

Mr. J. Randolph, chairman of the committee to whom was referred the President's message of yesterday, reported a bill for suspending the non-importation act. Referred to the committee of the whole to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, a committee of five was appointed to take into consideration, business relative to the erection of a bridge over the Potomac.

The order of the day was called on the bill to suspend the non-importation act.

* *Mr. Randolph is chairman of this committee.*

Committee of the whole, Mr. Tenny in the chair.

Mr. J. Randolph observed, that two periods were mentioned for terminating the suspension of the bill. The President's message urges two motives for the passage of this bill; conciliation and our own convenience —neither of which objects would be obtained, if the suspension be of too short duration, and such was the opinion of the majority of the committee. He moved to fill the blank with the 31st December, 1807.

Mr. Smilie was in favour of the bill, but wished for time to consider of the period for the duration of the suspension, and saw no necessity of filling the blank till the third reading of the bill.

Mr. Findley made similar remarks.

For filling the blank December 31, 1807, 48—against it, 62.

Mr. Nelson observed, that a part of the act of last session, allows the informer a part of the penalty for infringing it—The second section of this bill remits ALL forfeitures and penalties; but Congress has no right to remit that part which may belong to informers.

Mr. Clay declared, that the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to remit both what would go to the United States and to the informer.—The informer can have no right if the Secretary remits; surely then when Congress remits, no right can accrue to him. In the few cases which have happened during the short operation of the act, the owners have been the informers—Let the section stand, it will be the worse for mending.

On the request of Mr. Smilie it was ascertained that the Secretary was empowered by the act to remit forfeitures.

Mr. Bidwell. If the Secretary has this right, undoubtedly Congress has it.

Mr. Campbell. (Ten.) We have no right to pass a law on the subject; a law has passed, granting informers a certain part of the penalties; can we pass another law, and say they shall not have it, and thus violate a contract? He was not prepared to vote, and moved for the committee to rise.

Mr. J. Randolph thought that if the bill was to pass, it ought to pass immediately. If delayed till the Spring, the suspension would be so short, that no good could result.

Mr. Nelson was against the committee's rising.

Mr. Campbell. The principal question is, the duration of the suspension; we wish time on this subject. I maintain that Congress have no right to prevent informers receiving their emoluments. What we have authorized an officer of this government to do, we cannot do ourselves—Congress can't hang a man.

Mr. Randolph. I shall hold no disputation with the gentleman from Tennessee on the acuteness of our intellects; but to me nothing can appear more plain. Cannot Congress enjoin a duty on one of its officers? Can we not give orders to that officer, by which he must be bound, without discretion of his own? Because discretion has been allowed, can it never be refused? The gentleman is a lawyer, and must have heard at the bar, "qui facit per alius facit per se"—and if we can do it by another, we can surely do it ourselves.

Mr. Bidwell was for passing the bill promptly if it all; and observed, that though the act which this bill was intended to suppress, was a wise and politic measure, and was intended to have a good effect,

yet the disposition of Great-Britain towards us has so greatly changed, as appears by the President's message, that I am in favour of this bill.

Mr. Dawson offered an amendment, prohibiting the remission of forfeitures, so far as respected informers.

Mr. Crowninshield. We have a right to say that all shall be remitted. But none have occurred. The vessels having the prohibited articles, have not been entered at the custom-houses—Was willing to suspend the bill for a short time, but not till December. Let us show that we are in earnest. The disposition of Great-Britain was changed, she was now very friendly; but how long she would continue so, he could not say. He wished the bill postponed till Monday.

Mr. Sloan was in favour of the bill, but unwilling to extend the suspension beyond the 20th Feb. next.

Several members spoke in favour of Mr. Dawson's amendment. Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph against it. The latter agreed that Congres have no power to pass a retroactive law, but no right can have accrued to informers. The evidence of the informer's right is the decree of the court, and there have been no prosecutions. After this decree, the discretionary power of the Secretary is used, and thought Congress could exercise their discretion before there was evidence of the informer's right.

The amendment was lost, and the committee rose.

Mr. Randolph moved to fill the blank with June 30th.

Mr. Clay said that there would be a difficulty attending any date between the sessions of Congress. If our difficulties with Great-Britain should be adjusted, still the non-importation act would be in force till the next session. The bill at its third reading may be amended so as to leave the suspension dependent on the negociation.

Mr. Alston and Mr. Smilie were in favour of postponing the consideration of the bill till Monday. Mr. Randolph objected, and to-morrow was moved and carried. 60 for it.

Mr. Gallatin's annual report was received, and referred to the committee of ways and means.

Adjourned.

—

Senate of the United States.

Mr. Mitchell made the following motions:

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress, on the 2d December, as relates to the fortification and defence of our sea-ports, harbours, and waters, be referred to a select committee, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to binding to observance of the peace and of good behaviour, such persons as meditate enterprises against the United States, be referred to a select committee, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Tracy offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, such information, documents, papers, and correspondence, as may be in his power, and which he may think proper to communicate, respecting the subject of his message of the 3d of December inst. in which a suspension of the non-importation act is recommended.

Ordered to lie on the table.

LETTER

From the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a Report prepared in obedience to the act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 5th, 1806.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose a Report, prepared in obedience to the act entitled "An act to establish the treasury department."

I have the honour to be be,
Very respectfully,
Sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The honourable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to establish the Treasury department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report and Estimates:

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage which accrued during the year 1804, amounted, after deducting that portion which arose from the additional duties constituting the Mediterranean fund, to $12,673,558

And that which accrued during the year 1805, amounted, after making a similar deduction, (as will appear by the statement (A) to 13,083,823

It is ascertained that the nett revenue which has accrued during the three first quarters of the year 1806, exceeds that of the corresponding quarters of the year 1805; and that branch of the revenue may, exclusively of the Mediterranean fund, be safely estimated for the present, at thirteen millions of dollars.

The statement (B) exhibits in detail the several species of mercahndize, and other sources from which that revenue was collected during the year 1805.

It appears by the statement (C) that the sales of the public lands, have, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1806, exceeded 473,000 acres. The actual payments by purchasers, have, during that period, amounted to 850,000 dollars, of which sum near 700,000 dollars have been paid in specie, and the residue in stock of the public debt. The specie receipts from that source may, after deducting charges and the five per cent, reserved for roads, be estimated for the ensuing year at five hundred thousand dollars.

The receipts arising from the permanent revenue of the United States, may therefore, without including the arrears of direct tax and internal revenues, the duties on postage and other incidental branches, be computed for the year 1807, at thirteen millions and five hundred thousand dollars, 13,500,000

And the payments into the treasury, during the same year, on account of the temporary duties, constituting the Mediterranean fund, are estimated at one million of dollars, 1,000,000

14,500,000

Making in the whole an aggregate of fourteen millions and five hundred thousand dollars.

EXPENDITURES.

The permanent expenses are estimated at $11,400,000, and consists of the following items, viz.

1. The annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, of which sum not more than $3,600,000 will, for the year 1807, be applicable to the payment of interest. 8,000,000
2. For the civil department, and all domestic expenses of a civil nature, including invalid pensions, the light house and mint establishments, the expenses of surveying public land, the fourth instalment of the loan due to Maryland, and a sum of $130,000 to meet such miscellaneous appropriations, not included in the estimates as may be made by congress, 1,150,000
3. For expenses incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, including the permanent appropriation for Algiers, 200,000
4. For military and Indian departments, including trading houses, and the permanent appropriation for certain Indian tribes, 1,150,000
5. For the naval establishment, 900,000

11,400,000

The extraordinary demands for the year 1807, already authorized by by law amount to two millions seven hundred thousand dollars, viz.

The balance of the Ame-

rican claims assumed by the French convention, which remained unpaid on the 30th Sept. last, amounting to 700,000

And the two millions of dollars appropriated by the act of 13th February, 1806, making provision for defraying any extraordinary expenses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, 2,000,000

—2,700,000

14,100,000

Making altogether fourteen millions one hundred thousand dollars. From which it appears, that besides a surplus of four hundred thousand dollars, the resources of the ensuing year will be sufficient to meet the current demands; and to discharge, without recurring to the loan authorized by the last mentioned act, the extraordinary appropriation of two millions for foreign intercourse.

It is here proper to state, that under the authority given by that act, a credit of one million of dollars has been opened in Holland to the ministers of the United States appointed to that with Spain. Should the credit be used, the million will be charged to the proper appropriation; but although the balance chargeable to the expenditure of the year 1807, will in that case be only one, instead of two millions, as stated in the above estimate, the general result will be the same; as it will then be necessary to replace in Holland the million thus employed, for a different object than the payment of the foreign debt, to which it now stands charged.

The balance in the treasury amounted, on the 30th day of September. 1805, to 4,558, 664 dollars, 2 cents, and on the 30th day of September, 1806, to 5,496,969 dollars, 77 cents. But it will, on account of the heavy payments to be made in the course of this month, for the public debt, be probably reduced on the 1st of January, 1707, to a sum not much exceeding four millions of dollars.

(The remainder in our next.)

CRACKERS.

EPIGRAM,

On hearing that Cheetham had commenced suits on account of pretended libels against *his* character.

Immaculate Demagogue, Jacobin Jim,
Lest his *precious good name* should be lost,
If you publish a sentence of *truth* about him,
Will sue you for damage and cost.

But there's nobody, now-a-days, Jacobin Jim,
But that pretty well understands,
If your character's lost, that you ought to *pay* him,
Who's taken it off of your hands.

'Tis plain as the nose on your Jacobin phiz,
You'd be *such* a libeller's debtor,
For as to a *character*, such as *yours is*,
The less you have of it the better.

MR FESSENDEN,

The flimsy covering which Mr. J. Randolph is endeavouring to throw over his last winter's conduct, is too threadbare to answer his purpose. Rising with that frantic boldness which is peculiar to him, he thought to reach the summit of his ambition at a stride, by drawing after him a powerful party, disaffected to Jefferson and Madison. But he found himself defeated; and that, moreover, the Federalists received him not with such open arms as he had contemplated, provided his main attempt should fail. Hence he is reduced to the sad alternative of currying favor with his old adherents, by telling them (after brandishing at a distance, his toledo at the "scurrilous" Feds) that it is the *duty* of every American to sound the alarm on the approach of danger.

Speaking of the present administration, "Grant them any thing short of infallibility, (says Decius No. 2,) it became necessary, when they did err,....that those errors should be freely and promptly exposed;" thus cajoling the Demos into the belief, however inconsistent his actions may have been with this pretence, that he has merely been acting the part of their *protector*:—that he *has* been, and is still willing to be the old watch-crow, and set upon the fence while the rest eat the carcass.——The contemplation of these subterfuges of Mr. R. has produced

A

Democratical Ditty for Decius' Devotees;
Fitted for the Anniversary
Of *Decius' regeneration*—the day when he published his second Epistle.

COME, strike up the Lyre, good Father Apollo,
While Cheetham and Barnaby wind the tin-horn;
Let the boys in the street swing their hats, dance, and hollow,
This day we've a brother, a *second time* born.

CHORUS.

To the ghost of old Nero
Sing Lil-le-bul-le-ro;
Play the banjo before us
While we form the Chorus,
We—men of prime talents and windpipes sonorous.

Tho' born to our cause at his first generation,
Poor soul! unsuspecting, he saw not his fate!
By losing Democracy's *line* of *salvation* *,
He fell, "great the fall," in a dolorous strait.

To the ghost, &c.

Aye, Sirs—by the Feds † he was caught as an eel is;
But, just like an eel, he eluded their grasp,
Turn'd tail to them gaping, and left them to feel his
Keen satire, which stung like the sting of a wasp.

To the ghost, &c.

What! "sources polluted" of "rancour" and scandal;—
Whose "principles lean towards" mean "malversation;"
Do you "purpose" to "torture" a man by his "handle?"
Ye soon shall "disparage" so foul a "vocation."

To the ghost, &c.

For soon I'll "disclose" to you "facts and opinions"
"Material" to "go to the ROOT" of this matter;
And should the hag, "Principle," spread her dominions,
I'm watchman ‡ of state, and metom ‖ I'll be at her.

To the ghost, &c.

When the news reach'd Olympus, Jove snatch'd up his sceptre,
Which, since Hector's defeat, he'd sworn never to wield:
He let Juno loose from the jail where he'd kept her,
And order'd Minerva to rub up her shield!

To the ghost, &c.

Sound, sound lusty trumpeters—sound the war-tocsin!
The gods are all for us, all ready for battle;
We'll give the Feds *yet* a right blood-thirsty boxing,
And clear our green pastures of such breachy cattle.

To the ghost, &c.

Collect our brave troops, our "babes new born," and sucklings,
Lo! Marshal de Monticell' * mounts the red car!!!!!
The Feds will cry, *quawk!* like a parcel of ducklings,
When he singes their tails with a "speck of" his "war."

To the ghost, &c.

With fury attack—while the Fury † yet urges—
Pursue them to fastnesses—take them by storm;
For Majesty (freed from his Carter-mount purges,)
Now itches to try "to do" somebody "harm."

To the ghost, &c.

Right at them!—come on, we'll subdue them at one rout—
We'll take, and condemn them without judge or jury:
Then *sat* them all down in the hole of a gun-boat,
And send them adrift up the river Missouri.

To the ghost, &c.

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* *Nothing short of a sacrifice of private opinion to a* line of conduct *prescribed by party influence, will eke out (not to say perpetuate) the "mushroom popularity" which the leading Democrats sometimes acquire.*

† *So say the Democrats; but the Federalists have never desired such reinforcement as Mr. R. would make.*

‡ *It became necessary when they did err, &c. (See Decius, No. 2, paragraph 3d.)*

‖ *Metom, or Mehercule, all the same, men of might.*

* *Mr. J———n's new title in the Legion of Honour.* † *Democracy.*

DIED—On Thursday morning, the 4th inst. after a painful illness, Miss JULIANA VANSTEENBERG, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Vansteenberg, in her 13th year.

When life decays, by gentle means, and slow,
Calm and prepar'd we meet the certain blow;
But when by sudden stroke we yield our breath;
How dreadful then thy sudden call, O Death!
Secure in health, in ease, affection's bloom,
This lovely bud sunk early to the tomb.
Reader, prepare! let this thy warning be,
The dart of fate may soon be aim'd at thee.

☞ We have been informed that we were wrong in ascribing the "MEMORIAL," respecting the fortification of New-York, (published in our paper of this day,) exclusively to the pen of Mr. Wells.

A press of matter obliges us to suspend, for the present, the *execution* of the *self-imprisoned* Litchfield pseudo-patriot.

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